

## EVENING BULLETIN

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1902.

The girls are kissing violinist Jan Kubelka and his son goes on a lecturing tour.

It must be admitted that when Rev. S. M. Bishop feels called upon to criticize Governor Dole, the regrets must be very sincere.

The big upheaval in Mexico detailed by the recent dispatches has proved that it will take more than an earthquake to stir up the Pan-American Congress.

Prince Henry is not likely to go hungry during his American trip. The Kaiser has supplied him with a good cook, a silver service, and a large store of delicacies.

Miss Stone is reported to be fitting about from place to place. As the rolling stone gathers no moss so may it be that the brigands fail to catch on to the American dollar.

The arrangement of the Republican mass meeting for Saturday night shows a spirit of activity that is promising. When party work is not allowed to lag it is sure to be effective.

People must admire President Havemeyer's nerve when he proclaims the Sugar Trust's anxiety to reduce the price of sugar by two cents a pound—incidentally killing the beet sugar industry on the Mainland.

Asiatic labor on public work can be very well dispensed with when the plantations are sadly in need. It is safe to say that Superintendent Boyd will go as far as the law allows in settling any complaints on this score.

Contending elements of the Chinese United Society ought to agree to disagree till New Year festivities are over. That's what the Anglican church has done for the time being and we are taught to follow the church.

It was the veteran Senator Hoar who said that no man in Vermont is allowed to vote unless he has made \$5000 trading horses with Massachusetts people. And it was Senator Proctor's deep voice that responded: "And we all vote." Then the laugh came in.

The New York Sun prints a column of Honolulu correspondence on the increase of petty thieving and more serious crimes in this city. The story winds up with this interesting assertion: "For parade purposes the police force is very good."

The action of the Republican committee on municipal government leaves no question of where the party will stand in the special election and the general election soon to follow. The necessity for further discussion of the municipal program thus comes in stronger evidence.

Thurston's Advertiser is not satisfied with Judge Gear's charge to the Grand Jury. No one supposed it would be. However honest any public official may be it is impossible for Thurston or his paper to be satisfied with him if he does not give unquestioning allegiance to the Dole-Thurston ring.

Now it is Commander Perry of the Iowa who is scheduled for a dance on the Navy Department carpet. Perry is said to have told the Chileans at a Valparaiso banquet that he hoped there would be no South American war, but if war did come he had no doubt Chile would be victorious. If this is true Chilean fire water must be a good brand.

Attorney General Dole is deserving of sympathy in his unprecedented act. The transition period was unprecedented in the first place and the poor devil called upon to fight it out has to call on freak legal proceedings. An Attorney General forced to fight American law in a most unfortunate position, but while justice rules the bench he will have to obey.

Prince Henry cannot complain for want of advance notices. Papers of the large cities are in a hot foot competition to rake up some new detail of the program. Two important topics now distressing the public mind is whether Prince Henry will bring his own bottle holder or the beautiful silver affair Tiffany has created will be allowed and whether Alice Roosevelt will christen the yacht in German or give her the regulation Yankee send-off.

## THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

It is to be hoped the improvement of the Capitol grounds which has been suggested by the Bulletin and endorsed by every citizen who takes the trouble to keep his own back yard clean, will be taken up by all department heads with something more than perfunctory interest. Superintendent Boyd and Commissioner Taylor the two officials having a special interest in the improved corner have shown a kindly disposition to put the place in a condition approaching respectability.

Mr. Taylor has said that his kitchen garden which for some peculiar reason seems to be the special hobby of the Governor will not suffer by removal to one of the many nurseries under the care of his department. Mr. Boyd says that most of the rubbish now serving to clutter up the back yard and also some of the disreputable sheds can be removed. The carpenter shop is slated as the only structure that must remain and that only until another convenient location can be arranged.

This promises well. May the promise bear fruit before the possibility of its being forgotten and put off to more convenient season or the next session of the Legislature.

The Bulletin can see nothing to prevent the work of moving the kitchen garden and the outbuildings going at once. If repairs to the government buildings require a carpenter shop in close proximity there is no reason why a small building should not be retained on the grounds. The amount of lumber in the various sheds on the place is sufficient to put up an attractive care-taker's headquarters and carpenter shop which with the aid of a little paint and artistic designing could be made in good keeping with surroundings appropriate to the principal public building of the Territory. Every nook and corner of the Capitol grounds can be made attractive though it may not be possible to devote all of the square to lawns and shrubbery. Thoughtful attention and a little money will accomplish wonders towards beautifying the place and there need be no inconveniencing of caretakers, gardeners or carpenters. Governor Dole can not do better than to devote fifteen minutes of a council meeting to the Capitol grounds. It is safe to say he will find the head of every department in favor of improving the grounds so that they will compare favorably with the surroundings of any capital in the Union.

Prospect of a new Knights of Pythias lodge is in keeping with the spirit of progress that has put this fraternal second on the list of the world's orders.

COFFEE AND "TRADITIONAL AMERICANISM."

The Bulletin is indebted to A. L. Louissou for a valuable article on coffee growing which will be noted with interest by the many readers directly or indirectly connected with the coffee industry. The Louissou brothers are among the few who are holding on in the coffee industry despite the many disadvantages which serve to discourage and make an almost dead industry. Low prices are dispiriting but they should not cause the coffee growers to entirely lose heart, allow their trees to deteriorate or drop the discussion of improved methods of cultivation appropriate to local condition of soil and climate.

The coffee industry must not die, and if our leaders in the main industry as well as all voters of the Territory will make a determined effort to secure fair protection for the product in American markets, it will not. Already too much money has been invested in coffee and its possibilities as the great home builder of the Territory are too great for any degree of indifference regarding its progress to obtain either here or in the National Congress.

Steps should be taken, the sooner the better, to place the claims of coffee growers before the national Legislature. The President and every American who takes any interest in the development of these islands on traditional American lines seeks the upbuilding of independent intelligent homes and small farming industry. To some the shortest route to such an end is a reorganization of the sugar industry. To those who know the conditions and desire an advancement that shall not destroy the chief source of local prosperity, new life for the coffee industry is recognized as a feasible and a positive solution of the problem.

Opinions differ on the ability of American farmers to work in the cane fields. There is not the slightest question of the ability or willingness of this class of labor to work in the coffee fields. The land is here the climate and all the favorable conditions for cultivation that could possibly be asked. All that is required is the same degree of protection for American labor and capital that is granted the labor and capital of the Mainland. The same arguments which have influenced party leaders, created prosperous homes, and made the American Mainland the haven of all people seeking improved moral, social and financial conditions apply to the coffee industry of Hawaii.

Division of sugar fields into small independent areas and consequent reorganization of the labor methods will require years. Many believe it is well nigh impossible. The coffee industry presents no such problems and its advancement will be immediate on just such lines as the American idealists require.

What is true of the coffee industry in Hawaii is also true of the industry in Porto Rico, the Philippines and Cuba. In all these islands the proper American policy is to build up a strong and intelligent American population. Protection for coffee is a certain avenue, beset with no dangers or doubts. The labor it attracts is of the highest order, the American farmer recognized as the backbone and sinew of the Nation.

The way is open, for Congress, it should act, and the citizens of this Territory should not rest till it does act.

A single brewery in Munich uses 118 railway freight cars of its own; besides 28 belonging to the state. Other breweries have 143, 96, 52, 80, 100, 86, etc.

## THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

[New York Mail and Express.]  
The world has found the German Emperor an able ruler. Succeeding to the throne in 1888, at the age of twenty-nine, and with a reputation for impracticability, bellicosity and bad spirit, he soon proved that he had no disposition to plunge Europe into war, and in a great personal issue that he presently made—the quarrel with Prince Bismarck—he showed himself to be a politician of great boldness, resource and cleverness. Since that day he has occasionally committed an erratic act. He has undoubtedly made some mistakes. But his power in his own country and in Europe has increased. He has not proved a disturber. History will probably class him among great rulers.

There has been little to bring his rule into any sort of touch with our own country, and the interest of Americans in his personality has been merely a curious one. But all at once he dashes into our vision as our great and good friend—as our admirer, in a sense as our courtier. Every added word of news about the forthcoming yacht launching indicates that it is the Emperor's intention to make it a prodigious affair. We now know that the imperial secretary of the navy is coming with Prince Henry, Washington is agitated at the magnitude of the ceremonial duties put upon it by the visit. The solemn and somewhat somber State Department does not, apparently, know just what to do, and is awaiting official information.

The people are beginning to wonder what it is all for, and whether the powerful and able Emperor has any ulterior motives concerning us. Is this a little scheme of his to destroy the "Anglo-American understanding"? Or is he merely endeavoring, by producing a great German-American demonstration, to prevent the too rapid separation of the Germans settled in the United States from sympathy with the Fatherland?

These questions will be asked. Probably it will be hard for any one to answer them off-hand. Nevertheless, they do not appear to us unwarrantable. The German Emperor doubtless is willing to weaken the Anglo-American understanding if he can, yet we are quite willing to acquit him of any ulterior motive in this pleasant proceeding of the yacht launching. Always a man of picturesque imagination of grandiose tastes, always a lover of restless action and accomplishment, he has beyond doubt been a sincere admirer of American and its people. In his own ready and restless manner, he is expressing this admiration in the very whole-hearted way in which he has seized the opportunity presented by this incident. He is not accustomed to doing things by halves.

There is nothing dark or Machiavellian in the German Emperor's dispatch of his brother, with an imperial retinue, to America. It is a pleasant and complimentary proceeding on his part, and we shall do well to acknowledge its friendly intention in our own hearty way. It does not particularly matter whether the State Department wakes up or not. The people will undoubtedly take care of the welcome. They are not suspicious, nor are they disposed to forget their own interests in the exercise of the function of hospitality. Let us give Prince Henry and his surprising retinue a welcome that is hearty all the way through.

SUGAR AND TOBACCO PROTESTS.

[Troy Record.]

If the sugar and tobacco interests are to be believed, the proposed reduction in the import duty on such products from Cuba would bring ruin to the American industries. In a protest handed to the President the beet sugar men say: "We cannot stand any reduction in the duty on raw sugar."

After saying that the beet sugar interests have invested \$10,000,000 in the protest continues: "We cannot believe that the industry thus inaugurated will be ruined by the very political party that gave it birth; that our seventeen busy factories will be closed, only to stand as monuments marking the power of the sugar trust in its ceaseless efforts to crush competition."

The tobacco men express similar alarm, declaring that the reduction in duties would ruin the American tobacco grower, the packer, the manufacturer and thousands of workmen engaged in the culture and manufacture of cigars and tobacco. These interests are pushing their claims with all the influence they can bring to bear. While the welfare of the interests concerned must not be lost sight of in planning for the relief of Cuba, the government cannot take the predictions of ruin at their face value. There must be some point for reasonable compromise, and it should be found with as little delay as possible, for it appears certain that without assistance Cuba will not be able to get on its financial feet.

THAT SETTLED IT.

A Western Senator, whose name is withheld at his request, went up to the White House a day or two ago to speak a good word for one of his constituents who wants an office. The President listened to his eulogy for a few moments and then interrupted him.

"Senator," he said, "was not this man in jail five years ago?"

"No," replied the Senator, "not five years ago. It was twelve years ago. But," he added, "he was the victim of misrepresented circumstances. He ought never to have been sent to jail. It was a very unjust decision."

The President looked thoughtful for a moment. "Well," he said, "when I have finished appointing all the good men to office who have kept out of jail I will take up your friend's case."

"The Senator did not press the matter. He wired to his friend to give up hope."

"I maintain," she said, raising her voice, "that the old and oft repeated assertion that women talk more than men has no foundation whatever in fact."

"Then why," asked the man in the case, "is our common tongue universally called the 'mother tongue'?"—Chicago Tribune.

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